

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
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despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 15

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Don Cesar de Ba-
nan.—Streets of New York.—Fort Winner.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
53d street.—LA PERUCIOLE.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—L'ÉCARTÉ.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
RING.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF
THE CLOTH OF GOLD.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
MONEY.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LON-
DON BY NIGHT.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LES FOLLES.
PAUL'S REVENGE.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
LIFE IN LONDON.SANTO DOMINGO MINISTERS, 235 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINISTERS, &c.TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 23 Bowery.—COMIO
VOCALIST, NEGRO MINISTERS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—PARRERA-ROSA'S
CONCERT.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINISTERS.—SCHUBERTSON'S BOY, &c.HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOVER'S MINISTERS.—SEADOWN FANTASIES, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—GEORGE FRANCIS
TALIS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 15, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 14.

The press of London and Paris denounce the at-
titude of Greece in reference to the Paris Conference.By reason of their participation in the Turko-
Greek Conference, the European Powers will not be
held bound to enforce its conclusions. This is the
plan agreed on.A tumult occurred yesterday in Tortosa, Spain,
between the liberal and Carlist parties.The Spanish government is urged to send 10,000
additional troops to Cuba.The steamship Great Eastern has commenced to
take on board the Franco-American telegraph cable.
It is thought she will start in June next from Brest
to lay the cable.The Prince of Wales theatre, Glasgow, was totally
destroyed by fire last night. No lives were lost.

Hayti.

General Alexi is reported to have captured Port
St. Michael and L'Anse-au-Loup, having been driven
from his captured positions near Jacmel, and was at
Pied River with his Cabinet. The rebels were
gaining strength, and were preparing to attack Port
au Prince.

Mexico.

Our Mazatlan letter, dated December 15, will be
found on our triple sheet. Lozada, the chief of
Jalisco, against whom war was upon the part of the
general government is, it is known to be well pre-
pared for any emergency, having from 8,000 to 10,000
fighting Indians under him, who, in the mountainous
passes, can defy a Mexican army six times their
strength. Numerous robberies are perpetrated on
the roads notwithstanding the stern measures used to
suppress them.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Naval
Affairs reported adversely on the memorial of Com-
modore R. W. Meade, asking to be restored to the
active list, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr.
Morton introduced a bill granting to Mrs. Lincoln a
pension as the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of
the army. Mr. Sumner suggested that the amount
be placed at \$4,000 per annum, and, on motion of
Mr. Sherman, the bill was referred to the Com-
mittee on Pensions. A joint resolution granting
permission to foreign companies to land cables on
our shores was referred to the Committee on Foreign
Relations. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend
the Tenure of Office act by giving the President
authority to suspend officers during a recess. The
Canadian reciprocity resolution came up and Mr.
Morrill spoke in advocacy of the treaty. The con-
sideration of the claims of Miss Murphy, of Alabama,
was then resumed, and after general debate on the
subject the Senate adjourned.In the House Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on
Territories, reported a bill to extend the boundaries
of certain States and Territories so that there would
be very little territory left for Utah. It was post-
poned for two weeks. The Niagara Ship Canal
bill, being the special order, was then taken up,
and Mr. Van Horn and Mr. Humphrey had a lively
debate over it. No action was taken upon it and the
House adjourned.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday two bills to amend the act
passed last year for the construction of a railroad in
avenue C were noticed. Bills relative to frauds in
assessments for local improvements in New York
and for other purposes were introduced.In the Assembly a message was received from the
Governor transmitting the report of the Com-
missioners charged with the construction of a quaran-
tine hospital and boarding station on the West
Bank. Bills were introduced to repeal the law relat-
ing to steam boilers; to amend the acts establishing
fire limits in Brooklyn, and relating to courts in
New York, and to increase the powers of the Excise
Commissioners. A bill making appropriations for
supplying deficiencies in former appropriation for
defraying the expenses of the government was passed.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Martin, the individual who professes to be
able to give full information relative to the Alaska
territories, is in Washington, but has never appeared
before the committee, although there is no obstacle
to having him appear if the committee want him.
He boasts that he can prove that Secretary Seward
used Baron Stock to oil the wheels of the legisla-
tive machinery, and that among the items of
expenditure for the necessary oiling were. To a
near relative of Thad Stevens, \$10,000; to a corre-
spondent of a New York Radical morning paper,
\$4,000; to a Baltimore and Chicago paper, \$30,000;
to an Eastern Senator, \$20,000; to an Eastern member,
who engineered the bill, \$220,000; to another Easternmember who "smelt out" the alleged corruption,
\$150,000; to the chief of Washington diplomacies,
\$200,000; and to the New York lobby king, \$200,000.
Martin makes these charges and says he is willing to
prove them if he is called upon by the committee.The steamer Gulf City, from Galveston to New
York, went ashore off Point Lookout at ten o'clock
Monday night and was dashed to pieces. Three of
the crew, named Patrick McCabe, of Jersey City;
Anthony Thomas and Henry McCardie, of New York,
were picked up on Wednesday afternoon and taken
to Wilmington, N. C. The remainder of those on
board the steamer, twenty-two in number, are sup-
posed to have been lost.A large fire occurred in Philadelphia yesterday
morning by which a block of buildings on Chestnut
street was destroyed. The loss is estimated at
\$300,000. Seven clerks sleeping in the buildings nar-
rowly escaped with their lives, and it is probable that
two others have perished.The Reconstruction Committee of Congress are
favorable to the admission of Mississippi, as the evi-
dence so far goes to show that a majority of the
people are in favor of the constitution detained at
the recent elections. General Gilliam testifies that
there was considerable intimidation of the blacks on
the part of the sheriffs and the planters.Among other nominations sent to the Senate by
the President yesterday was that of Perry Fuller, to be
Collector of Customs in New Orleans.The track of the Lebanon Springs Railroad is com-
pleted to Chatham Four Corners, connecting with
the Harlem Railroad. Trains will run through to
Bennington, Vt., and Montreal in a few days.The trial of Josephine Brown, under indictment
as an accessory before the murder of the child
Angie Stewart, came up before the Court of Oyer
and Terminer, at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, and was
postponed until the April term, in order to give the
public prosecutor an opportunity to procure the at-
tendance of foreign witnesses.A convict named Henry Wilson alias George
Cahill, escaped from the Sing Sing prison on Wed-
nesday, by securing himself in a wagon containing
wood. Pursuit was made and Wilson was captured
at Pleasantville. This is his fifth attempt at
escape and the third time he has been out of the
prison grounds.A negro horse thief was taken from the jail at
Murphyboro, Ill., on Wednesday night by a band of
Ku Kluxers and carried off, since which time no
trace of him has been found.

The City.

No further development has been made in the
Rogers murder mystery. The Logans are still con-
fined, and no communication with them is allowed.
The most expert detectives in the city are detailed
in the case and it is understood that the detective
who captured and convicted Whelan of the murder
of Darcy McGee, in Canada, is present for the pur-
pose of exercising his wits in the matter.The drilling with Shellenbourn's apparatus on the
rocks at Hell Gate was continued yesterday. A sec-
ond bore, six feet in depth through the solid rock
some thirty-five feet under the surface, was success-
fully made and a buoy attached.The ship Egnont is lying in the Atlantic Dock,
Brooklyn, with five hundred miles of telegraph cable
on board. This cable was intended to be laid across
Behring's Straits, but being useless for that purpose,
the Western Union Telegraph Company are now
trying to sell it to the government.A grand cock fighting tournament between New
York and New Jersey took place on Wednesday
night, and resulted in a victory for New York after
eleven battles had been fought.John Marks was sentenced by Justice Kelly yester-
day to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and serve
twenty days in the City Prison for cruelty to animals
in having started a fire under his badly horsed and
burned him fearfully in a futile effort to make
him go.In the United States District Court yesterday, be-
fore Judge Blatchford, the Blaisdell and Eckel
whiskey case was on trial till the adjournment of the
court. Only two witnesses were examined. On
motion of District Attorney Courtney, the defend-
ants, Blaisdell, Eckel and McLaren, were committed
to the custody of the Marshal till the resumption of
the trial this morning.John Kier was convicted by a jury, in the United
States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, on a
charge of passing United States fractional currency
with intent to defraud the United States. He was
remanded for sentence.The Inman Line steamship City of New York, Cap-
tain Tibbitts, will leave pier 45 North river at eight
o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for Queens-
town and Liverpool. The mails will close at the
Post Office at half-past six o'clock in the morning.The National Line steamship Denmark, Captain
Thomson, will leave pier 47 North river at twelve M.,
on Saturday, 16th inst., for Liverpool, calling at
Queenstown to land passengers.The steamship Crescent City, Captain Weir, will
sail on Saturday, 16th inst., at three P. M., from pier
12 North river, for New Orleans direct.The Black Star Line steamship Montgomery, Cap-
tain Lyon, will leave pier 12 North river at three P.
M. to-morrow for Savannah, Ga.The stock market yesterday was variable, but
strong. Realizations at high prices produced a tem-
porary decline, from which there was a subsequent
recovery. Further sales produced another decline
at the close from the best figures of the day. Gold
sold up to 135½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel B. C. Duryea, of the United States Army;
Major L. Tilden, of Delaware, and A. B. de Cour-
celles, of Havana, are at the St. Charles Hotel.J. Buckingham, of Cleveland; N. P. Campbell, of
Baltimore, and David Gibson, of Cincinnati, are at
the St. Nicholas Hotel.W. H. Webb, of the United States Navy; S. R.
Brown, of Washington; Colonel W. H. Freidley, of
the United States Army, and A. N. Currier, of Massa-
chusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Benjamin Starr, of New London; G. R. Phillips,
of Providence, R. I.; and W. H. Bradford, of Phila-
delphia, are at the Hoffman House.As It Was and As It Is—The Changes in the
Government and the Census."The people are ahead of the politicians." This
remark has been attributed to the philo-
sophical Lincoln in discussing the hearty
reception of his emancipation proclamation by the
loyal States and the army. In his first
regular message to Congress he had proposed
a scheme whereby he thought the abolition of
slavery might be consummated by the year
1900. A few months later, when urged by
some religious deputation to proclaim the
accursed thing abolished, he had answered
that such an edict would be "the Pop's law
against the comet." With the evidence before
him, however, of the tremendous march of
ideas under the pressure of the bayonet Lin-
coln was not the man to lag far behind, though
still he aimed to follow rather than to lead the
people. It was the enlightened march of the
public mind of the mighty North that carried
him, the army and the Union through the
ordal of the most gigantic and persistent re-
bellion in human history.Here we come to the material forces operat-
ing to shape the public mind to the inevitable
drift of human events. The wise men origi-
nally appointed to frame a supreme constitution
for the Union and the States did their work
well under the circumstances. They left the
institution of African slavery to die a natural
death, and from what they had seen they had
good reasons for the opinion that the institution
could not long survive the pressure of
free labor and the general opinion of mankind
at that day. But Whitney's invention of the
cotton gin (1793) spoiled all their calculations.
Before that the tedious process of separating
the fibre from the seed made cotton culture an
almost hopeless experiment even in
South Carolina; but Whitney's gin soon
wrought its miraculous changes. It made cot-
ton at once a highly profitable product; itmade slave labor in the cultivation of cotton a
cash article. The annual supply of American
cotton to the English mills rapidly increased.
The demand increased with the supply. Negro
slaves rose in price and continued to rise as
the Southern cotton planters were enriched.
The slaveholders of the Northern border slave
States found the raising of slaves for the
Southern market the most profitable staple
from their worst tobacco lands, until the
slave trade with the cotton States from Rich-
mond alone footed up twenty millions of dollars
a year.What next? The Southern slaveholding
cotton oligarchy rising to the control of the
government and firmly holding it for many
years. Next we see this powerful oligarchy
undertaking to cut loose from the Union by
force of arms and to set up an independent
confederacy on the basis of African slavery
and cotton. In Jefferson's time the coming
wealth and power of this oligarchy were not
distinctly foreseen. His ideas and dogmas of
popular rights and State sovereignty were sub-
stantially those of the infidel philosophers of
the first French revolution. The Jeffersonian
republican party was founded upon those ideas,
in which sympathy for republican France
against the British monarchy had a powerful
influence over the American people, still full
of their War of Independence. Thus, under
Jefferson, the constitution as it was under
Washington was greatly changed. The checks
and balances were diverted from the centre to
the extremities. This was the beginning of
that Southern State sovereignty construction of
the constitution which, under the democratic
party, served the purposes of the cotton oli-
garchy down to 1860.The first direct conflict of the North with
the South on slavery was that of 1819-20, re-
sulting in the Missouri compromise. The next
(1822-33) was on the side issue of South
Carolina nullification, in which Calhoun was
upset by Jackson. The next (1844) was on
the annexation of Texas, an issue upon which
Van Buren was thrown out by the Southern
oligarchy, and upon which Clay was defeated
by the abolition balance of power in New
York, the first decisive movement of the aboli-
tion party; and the second was in 1848, when
Van Buren turned this party to the defeat of
Cass. In the same year, with the acquisition
of California, New Mexico, &c., from the
Mexican war, came another sectional battle on
slavery in Congress, resulting (1850) in the
second great compromise adjustment of Henry
Clay. But in 1854 the Missouri line retained
in this adjustment under the demand of the
Southern oligarchy was wiped out, poor Pierce
in the White House and Douglas in the Senate
becoming active instruments in this fatal ex-
periment to slavery.In 1854 the republican party against this
pro-slavery aggression took the field on the
bold ultimatum of "no further extension of
slavery." In 1856 it would have carried the
Presidency but for the third party Northern
diversion made by Fillmore. In 1860 Lincoln
was elected on this ultimatum of arresting the
march of slavery. Through all this long
period of sixty years the constitution, as in-
terpreted by Jefferson and his satellites, was
practically enforced, with a lucid interval only
here and there, and enforced, too, by suc-
cessive Southern demands, down to the Dred
Scott decision of 1856, in which, under the
constitution, it was affirmed a negro had "no
rights which a white man was bound to re-
spect."From that revolting decision the whole politi-
cal superstructure raised on slavery and
cotton was soon undermined. And yet but
for the new material forces introduced in the
world after Jefferson his fundamental idea of
State sovereignty against a central national
sovereignty would have prevailed. Powerful
as was Whitney's cotton gin in giving a new
life to slavery, which threatened at last an
independent slaveholding Southern confeder-
acy, the steam engine and the telegraph have
been a hundred times more powerful in
behalf of the subordination of the States
and the sovereignty of the United States, not
as a loose confederacy, but as a compact
nation. Leaving out these modern material
forces of steam and electricity, the plans and
calculations of the Southern oligarchy were
not extravagant; but in the face of these for-
midable appliances of the North the war for a
Southern confederacy was the height of
suicidal insanity.Here, then, we stand on the firm founda-
tion of national sovereignty, established by
our railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, and
fixed in the constitution. After a sixty years'
struggle the Southern slaveholding oligarchy
and the theories of Jefferson have gone down
together, and the wisdom of Washington and
Hamilton is fully confirmed with the triumph
of their grand idea of national sovereignty.
The all-powerful, consolidating forces of this
day, of which those great men never
dreamed, have fixed their grand idea as the
future law of both hemispheres—the absorp-
tion of quasi State sovereignties and petty
States under great and expanding national
governments. Upon this firm foundation
we can stand, and so under President Grant
the Union may be extended to the North Pole,
on the one hand, and to Panama, on the other,
with perfect safety.Greeley and Grant.—Greeley announces
"it is a somewhat superfluous flourish of trump-
ets," the contradiction by General Grant of the
fabricated reports of conversations with him
lately published in a copperhead organ of the
city. The HERALD had already published this.
General Grant's contradiction of these reports,
Greeley, however, is strangely silent about
the forty-seven Jacobins who voted against
repealing the Tenure of Office bill and thus
sought to put General Grant, upon a level with
Andy Johnson.Dodging the Question.—A radical semi-
organ of this city gives us its views on "The
Debt and the Currency" in an elaborate article
on Mr. Ewing's letter, but ignores the views
propounded by General Butler, which now
occupy the field of public thought on this
subject. It is simply dodging the question, till
it can obtain a semi-inspiration from a me-
rewhere.FLYING NORTH.—The Albany Argus says
flocks of wild geese have been flying north-
ward for some days. Only politicians and
lobbyists going to Albany to attend the pluck-
ing of the Senatorial goose.

The Government Telegraph.

A radical organ in this city comes to the aid
of the telegraph monopoly and furnishes five
reasons why the telegraph business should not
be controlled by the government and form a
part of the postal system. These reasons,
stripped of their verbiage, are in substance as
follows:—I. The public markets in New York are for
the most part public nuisances, while if left
to private enterprise our supply of food would
be better and cheaper than it is. Ergo, the
telegraph business can be better done by private
companies than by the government.II. The Post Office Department shows a
deficit of six million dollars in the business of
carrying letters and should not undertake to
extend its sphere of operations until it can
produce a better balance sheet.III. That while the government telegraph would
cheaper the cost of messages the clamor for
lower rates would prevent any profits to the
Treasury, and might even necessitate an out-
lay which might be more profitably spent in
cheapening the price of potatoes by estab-
lishing government potato-growing farms on a
 gigantic scale.IV. That as President Jackson and Post-
master Kendall rifled the mails and burned
abolition documents, and as General Jackson
and Governor Marcy recommended that the
circulation of such documents through the Post
Office should be prohibited by law, it would
be unsafe to entrust the telegraph to the con-
trol of the government, which must always be
in the hands of the dominant political party.V. That as our government is in debt and is
hounded by lobbyists for railroad subsidies it
had better build railroads than construct tele-
graphs "where they are not wanted."It is difficult to resist the impression that
these arguments are cunningly devised to
damage the cause they affect to espouse.
Book farmers and bran bread philosophers
may regard public markets and potato patches
as of more importance than the increase of fa-
cilities and the cheapening of rates in the tele-
graph business. But the people know that the
telegraph is the great agent of civilization and
progress in the present age; that in the hands
of a private monopoly and with its use con-
fined to the large capitalists of the country it
must become an instrument of oppression and
injustice instead of a public benefit, and that
in America, with its extensive territory, it is
essentially necessary that a low and uniform
tariff should prevail. A telegram is only a
condensed letter, and the telegraph lines are
nothing more than a quicker post than the rail-
road trains. The telegraph and the postal
system are therefore practically identical and
should both be managed by the government,
or both be in the hands of private enterprise.
There is not one business man in the
country out of ten thousand who would be
willing to abolish the government Post Office
and to entrust the delivery of letters to private companies. No
one doubts that if the transportation of the
mails was left to corporations managed by
rings and bound to earn dividends for the stock-
holders the rates of postage to distant points
would amount almost to a prohibition of cor-
respondence. The fact that the revenues of the
Post Office are now materially less than the
receipts is in a great measure due to the en-
croachments of the telegraph upon that
department. It is well known that telegraph
lines, honestly constructed and honestly
managed, could make a fair profit upon mes-
sages at a tariff but little higher than the
present rates of postage, and hence the two
means of communication, working together,
could be made self-supporting. We have the
experience of all European countries that have
tried the experiment in support of this pro-
position against the bare assertion of those
who oppose the government plan.It is scarcely worth while to refute the ab-
surd argument that it would be dangerous to
entrust the control of the telegraph in the
hands of the government during a Presiden-
tial campaign. The same reasoning would
hold good in a far greater degree in regard to
the Post Office; for persons confide secrets to
the mail which they never, under any cir-
cumstances, would place upon the telegraph wires.
So far as outlay is concerned, the main argu-
ment in favor of a government telegraph is
based upon the experience that the lines can
be made to pay; and thus, instead of becom-
ing a charge upon the Treasury, the business
would yield a fair profit, and by its amalga-
mation with the Post Office would more than
cover the present deficit in that department.THE FRANCO-AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE.—
Our cable despatches from London, received
last night, inform us that the steamship Great
Eastern has commenced taking on board the
submarine cable of the Franco-American
Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is expected
the Great Eastern will sail in June to lay the
cable from Brest to the American coast.ANOTHER RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.—Banks
fizzle on the proposed Hayti protectorate.WASHINGTON PASTRY.—Seven and forty
blackbirds in a radical pie.

The forty-seven Jacobins in Congress.

We presented yesterday the *alibionettes* of
the forty-seven Jacobins in the House of Rep-
resentatives "who virtually voted a want of
confidence in the incoming administration" by
voting against repealing the Tenure of Office
bill. We stuck a pin through each of these
curious specimens of the swarm of Lilliputian
"politicians" who have been buzzing in the
Fortieth Congress. Political entomologists
will thank us for this queer collection. There
is something odd and comical about the very
names of these Schenckes and Jenckes, and
Shankes and Shellbags, and Stokeses and
Paffes; the McCarthys, McKees, Trimble,
Highys, Bestys, Upsons and Welkers; the
Laffins, Moores, Moorheads and Mullins; the
Newhams, Perhams and Elases; the Columbus
Delanos, Delos Ashleys, John Bakers, Bethnel
Kitchens and Ulysses Mercurys; the Pikes,
Polands, Polsleys, Bokes and the rest—names
which afford chance for immortality depends
upon the unenviable distinction of having op-
posed the popular will to restore to the office
of President of the United States its original
dignity and power. Mullins and Company will
be remembered a while for having put on record
the little men of little faith will cease to be
members of Congress at the expiration of
their terms next March; so that their formalprotest against investing the Presidency with
its ancient and honorable prerogatives will be
but of small account. More than
half of them are lawyers. It is, perhaps,
not surprising that pettifoggers should be in-
capable of appreciating the straightforward,
manly character of General Grant. We can-
not expect to find such folks here worship-
pers. Fifteen of these Jacobins are natives
of New England, although, having left their
country for their country's good, several of
them represent other States than those in
which they were born. One is a native of
Lower Canada. Another, whose birthplace
no biographer has discovered, is designated
as "Mr. Newham, of somewhere, represent-
ing Louisiana," and his constituents have
consigned him to political oblivion after next
March. Another is described as "Mr. Whitte-
more, of Massachusetts, representing South
Carolina." This genuine carpet-bagger is the
only preacher of the Gospel in the motley
crowd. Another carpet-bagger, "Mr. French,
of New Hampshire and Ohio, who repre-
sents North Carolina," used to be a journal-
ist, like two others in the list—Mr. Brom-
well, of Illinois, a son of "My Maryland,"
and Mr. Elia, of New Hampshire. Mr. Moor-
head, of Pennsylvania, like the President
elect, was a tanner in his youth; but this
did not prevent him from voting against the
repeal of the Tenure of Office bill. Mr.
Ulysses Mercur, of Pennsylvania, hardened
himself against all sympathy with his dis-
tinguished namesake, and also voted against
the repeal of the bill. Five of the eight
members from Tennessee voted the same
way, probably on the presumption that Gen-
eral Grant would need the restraining influ-
ence of the bill as much as President Johnson
needed it. They know, or think they know,
Andy Johnson, and they can't see any dif-
ference between him and Grant. Four
members from New York—Mr. Kelsey and Mr.
Pomeroy, both lawyers; Mr. Laffin, a paper
manufacturer, and Mr. McCarthy, a manu-
facturer of salt—voted against repealing the bill.
Without recapitulating any more names of the
forty-seven Jacobins in Congress, who have
won a transient notoriety by trying to organize
in advance a party of opposition to the next
President of the United States, let us rejoice
that their votes were outnumbered by those of
the sensible conservative members of the
House of Representatives. The Jacobins can
boast of no victory in their attempted on-
slaught upon General Grant, even if they
parody Miles O'Reilly's lines and exclaim,
Our bayonets were thousands,
And our swords were forty-seven.If they may not hope to be remembered so
long as the forty thieves of the Arabian story
our forty-seven Jacobins may be pretty sure
that they will be "bottled up" no less effec-
tually at the next Congressional elections.

The Railroads and the Albany Legislature.

Of the many evils which, if left unchecked,
threaten the ruin of this republic, not the least
formidable are the swindling operations of the
managers and directors of our great railroads.
Erie and the New York Central have acquired
an unenviable notoriety. Never has the water-
ing of stock been so audaciously and unscrup-
ulously practised. By the issue of imperfect
securities the managers and directors of these
companies have during the past year flooded
the market with stock of uncertain and
demoralizing values. Much of this evil is to be
traced to the privilege enjoyed by such com-
panies of making by-laws suited to their own
convenience. So long as this privilege remains
unchecked there is no inquiry of which corpo-
rate bodies may be guilty which by-laws may
not be made to cover. It is bad, certainly, that
stockholders should be so much at the mercy
of a class of unprincipled men. It will be
worse if the unprincipled conduct of these men
continues to receive sanction and encourage-
ment from our State Legislatures. This, how-
ever, is the very thing which the Albany Leg-
islature is now asked to do. It will not be
wonderful if the companies get what they
want. Money is all-powerful in Albany; the
railroad companies have plenty of it, and we
may rest assured that the directors will not be
sparing of it if by that means they can accom-
plish their ends. If the bills now before the
Legislature are passed it will be the duty of the
Governor to veto them. If they are passed
in spite of the veto by the requisite two-thirds
vote it will be the privilege of Assemblymen
and Senators to bleed the railway rings as
freely as they can. We shall thus have another
illustration that in our halls of legislation cor-
ruption, not purity, sits enthroned.RELIEF FOR MRS. LINCOLN.—A bill for the
relief of the widow of the late President Lin-
coln has been introduced in the Senate. It is
proposed to appropriate a few thousand dollars
to meet the case. Congress, rising patrioti-
cally to the exigency of such cases, might pass
a law allowing rations to the President as
Commander-in-Chief of the Army and
Navy. Under cover of such a law grants
might be made to the widow Lincoln,
and at the same time increase the salary of the
President without involving the necessity of
special appropriation. Mrs. Lincoln might,
under such a law, receive a handsome amount
of back pay due her lamented husband, and a
precedent be established whereby the President
elect may have his salary increased without
making special provision therefor.THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.—In the Sen-
ate of the United States yesterday Mr. Wilson,
of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to amend
the Tenure of Office act. Its provisions will be
found in our Congressional report. The idea of
Mr. Wilson in introducing this amendment fore-
shadows an intention on the part of the Senate
to oppose the passage of General Butler's bill
to repeal the act altogether. As the proposed
amendment has been referred to the Joint
Committee on Retrenchment it may rest there
until the subject of the repeal of the act comes
before the Senate in due course of legislative
proceedings.JURYMEN.—These magnates are scarce, and
that "charter of our rights," the trial by
jury, promises to come to grief for want of the
jury. How splendidly the trial by jury
guarantees a fair trial is seen in the fact that
there are professional jury-men near all the
courts who can be secured by the party in
danger for a fair price. If a man will give a
fair price of course he will have a fair trial.CUBA'S APPEAL TO SPAIN.—"Let us have
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